FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 135.

AFTERWARD.

The path was long, but when she reached the end,
The object of her quest, a grave, was there;
The grave of one who was her dearest friend,
Whose loving thought had lighted every care.
The two together long had journeyed here,
And borne each other's burden day by day,
Shared every joy, and many a hope and fear
Nor dreamed they of the parting of the way.

They came almost unconscious to that hour,
They thought their prayer a loving God must bear;
That, in the fullness of His grace and power,
He would spare each to each for many a year,
And so, when the dark shadow fell at last
And one went on, God holding by the hand
And one turned back to live but in the past,
Grieving because she could not understand.

There hung a pall upon her earth and sky,
She was so desolate and heaven so far,
But, afterward, the Comforter drew nigh,
And her wan soul beyond its prison bar,
Saw, as in vision, the dear friend she wept
Rested and comforted before the throne,
No weariness again, no vigils kept;
There pain and death and sorrow are unknown.

Was she resigned to bear this bitter loss,
Since he was spared earth's sorrow and its pain?
Yes; for love's sake she took her heavy cross,
Thinking each day how precious was his gain.
She could not know why they must part so soon;
She must not doubt or question God's dear will;
And so she asked of Him that one great boon—
The sweet submission that could trust Him still.

The State University.

The University is the creature of the Constitution, and the property of the people, and its management and maintenance are assigned to the General Assembly of the State. Sec. 6 of article 9 of the State Constitution reads thus:

"The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof, in anywise granted to or conferred upon the Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University."

"Free tuition" is a constitutional requirement, and a proper one as limited in sec. 7 of article 9 of the State Constitution, thus:

"The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also, that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State, or shall hereafter accrue, from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University."

Giving effect to this provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly (Laws of 1866'-67, chap. 2, sec. 3) enacted:

"It shall be the privilege of the Board of Commissioners in each county in this State forever to select annually one native of the State, resident in said county, of good moral character and capacity for usefulness, without the requisite means to defray the necessary expenses of education, who shall be admitted to any classes in the University for which he may be prepared, free of all charges for tuition and room rent, so that each county may always have one representative at the institution."

Prescribing qualifications for these free county students, and endeavoring to correct or to prevent abuses, the General Assembly. (Law of 1881, chap. 141, sec. 3) enacted;

"No person shall be appointed as a county student in the University of North Carolina, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners of said county, by the oaths of the applicant and one or more credible witnesses, which shall be by affidavit, to be kept in the office of said Board, that neither said applicant, nor his guardian, or parents, have the requisite means to pay his tuition and room rent at the University; that he is a citizen of the State and a resident of said county, and that he is of good moral character and capacity for usefulness. The said appointment shall be revocable, if at any time the Board shall be satisfied that the facts sworn to are untrue, or that the applicant, his guardian, or parents shall have become able to pay such tuition and room rent. If the faculty of the University shall become satisfied that said student is not really entitled to the appointment, they shall, after ten days' notice given to the said student, bring the facts to the attention of the Board, and ask that his appointment be revoked, which it shall be the duty of the Board to do, if satisfied with the truth of the allegations. If any student shall obtain the county appointment as aforesaid without being entitled thereto, he shall be liable to pay tuition and room rent to the same extent as if the appointment had not been made, and if he is a minor, his father or guardian shall be liable to pay the same."

The law about the matters now in dispute is stated above. The University is the property of the State; it is managed by State officers; its chief executive officer is the Governor of the State. It is exactly like any other department of the State Government—the Treasury, the Auditor's Department, the Executive Department, the Penitentiary, the asylums, the Department of Agriculture. All these have been placed in the hands of the Democratic party, and the Democratic party is responsible for their proper conduct. It is folly to say that the asylums, or the University, or anything else having to do with the interests of the people, are above party. If the party which is in control is unable to manage the people's business, it ought to stand aside, it will be forced to stand aside, and make place for a party which has the ability and the courage to do its duty to the people. Hence the interest the *Register* takes in this University quarrel.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Democrats of Pennsylvania nominated Mr. Conrad B. Day for State Treasurer. The issue is pretty well expressed in the candidates—Quay and Day.

Sheriff's Deeds.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The last legislature extended the time for the redemption of any land heretofore sold for taxes and purchased by the State until the first day of January, 1886. Any person whose land has been as aforesaid, upon paying on or before said amount to the board of commissioners of the county in which said land is situated, all taxes, costs and charges on said land, together with ten per centum additional thereto, and also all such taxes as would have been due upon said lands if no such sale had been made, is authorized to redeem said lands within the period aforesaid. No part of the act extending the time for redemption shall be construed to pass title to said lands out of the State until the same shall have been redeemed as provided in the act. The secretary of State has furnished to the chairman of the board of commissioners of each county a statement of the taxes, costs and charges due from delinquent tax payers in his county. This statement discloses the fact that there are in the office of the secretary four hundred and thirty eight deeds for lands in Wake sold for taxes and purchased by the State, the statement covering the period from 1874 to the time when the county became the purchaser instead of the State. There are registered in the office of the register of deeds several hundred deeds for taxes made to the county in addition to the first named. The secretary of State has notified each delinquent taxpayer of the provisions of the act, and similar notice may be given to any person claiming an interest in said lands, whether as owner, mortgagee, judgment creditor or otherwise. Every such notice is binding upon the parties intended to be notified.

After the first day of January, 1886, the chairman of the board of county commissioners of counties in which the State claims title by deed to any such lands, not redeemed as provided in the act, is to bring (under instructions from the secretary of State) action for recovery of the same. Such action shall be brought in the name and at the expense of the State. In all such actions the defendant, before he shall be permitted to plead, answer or demur, shall pay into the office of the clerk of the superior court the full amount of all the taxes, costs and charges due on the lands sued for, together with twenty five per centum in addition thereto, and such sum of money shall be forwarded to the secretary of State, and the defendant shall also execute and file an undertaking with sufficient surety in an amount to be fixed by the court, not less than two hundred dollars, to be paid upon condition that the defendant pay to the State all such costs and expenses as the State may recover in the action.

The sheriff's deed to the State is conclusive evidence that the sale of land was made in compliance with the requirements of law. A person, not a party to the action, but claiming an interest in the lands sued for, can be brought in as a party defendant. The court is authorized to dismiss the action whenever any person shall tender to the secretary of State, or his agent or attorney, the full amount of the taxes, costs and charges due on the land sued, with such a per centum in addition thereto as the court may deem just, together with the costs of the action, and a reasonable allowance to the attorney of the State, to be fixed by the court, not exceeding twenty dollars in any action.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER TO REMOVE THE FENCES IS RECEIVED.—A gentleman who has recently made quite a trip through some of the western States remarked to a *Star* reporter: "The most popular act of this Administration with the mass of the people were the orders for the removal of all the fences from the public domain and the President's proclamation expelling rich cattle owners from Indian reservations." Information received from various sections of the country by officials of the Interior Department confirms this statement. A great many letters have been written to the authorities here expressing recommendation of the action of Secretary Lamar, in this matter. Before he took the step the Secretary thoroughly advised himself of the whole situation. He sent trusted officers to the Indian reservation with directions to inquire closely into the state of affairs there and to report to him accurately and in detail. When the delegation of cattle owners appeared before the Secretary to argue in favor of an extension of the time allotted them, they were unable to tell him anything concerning the situation upon the reservation which he did not already know. In regard to the fences he sent out competent men to survey the entire field, and when he issued his orders for the removal of these fences he had data before him showing where every fence extended, what parties were occupying the land, how much land there was in each tract enclosed, where it was situated, etc. It is his custom to thoroughly advise himself on the subject in hand before taking action.

THE BATTLE FIELD OF AVERASBORO.—One of the best river farmers of Cumberland lives in a very large, fine house near the battle field of Averasboro. The house is perforated with grape shot, bomb shells and musket balls. After the battle the house was used as an infirmary and the piano was used as an amputating table. Most of the killed in that battle were from Georgia and South Carolina, and their bodies, at the suggestion of the noble ladies, of that section, were exhumed and placed in a beautiful cemetery, which is protected by a substantial iron fence and marked by a beautiful monument. There are between eighty and one hundsed buried there. The ladies decorate their graves every tenth of May.—*Lumberton Robesonian.*

Chapter from the Private Life of John Roach.

An intimate friend of John Roach's said to me; "Now that John Roach is down I hope the newspapers will give him a chance. He is a kind hearted man who has worked up to his position from that of a poor lad. His misfortunes are so great as to command for him sympathy." He then went on to say: "I can give you a very dramatic chapter from Roach's life which will give you an idea of royalty and kindness of this old man's character. He landed into this country from a poor boy of fifteen without family or relatives. He became a workman in one of the leading iron works in New York. At twenty-two he had a wife and two children. At this time he was a slight slip of a fellow and and did not weigh over a hundred and twenty pounds. He became ill and was confined to his bed until all of his moderate savings were gone. One night when there was scarcely a penny in the house the physician came to see him, and after examining him said, "John Roach, you should know the truth. You must die. Your lungs are hopelessly affected. I tell you this so that if you can make any provision for your wife and child you will yet have the time." Roach was in despair. He saw absolutely no hope for him in the future. He did not fear death, but the thought of leaving his wife and children to a destitute, poverty stricken life pierced him to the heart. He prayed all night that he might live. In the night a vision came to him. It seemed as if he were looking directly into heaven and from that abode of happiness came a promise to him that he would live. The next day a fellow-workman who had worked alongside of him for a long period came in to see him. This workman was going West. He came to see John Roach, he thought for the last time. He bent over him and kissed him good-by before he went away. After his departure John Roach found that this loyal working brother of his had tenderly left under his pillow his week's wages in the very envelope given him at the works. John Roach did not die. With the modest help of his friend he got a start. Thirty-three years afterwards he was walking down Broadway when he saw the back of a plainly dressed man whose figure seemed familar to him. He was moved by some spirit of desire to speak to this man. He stopped him and said, "I do not kow your name, but I ought to know you. What is it?" The man gave it. It was the name of the workingman who had befriended him on his dying bed. Said Roach: "Do you know me?" "No." "I am John Roach," was the reply, "the great shipbuilder." "Yes, I have heard of you in the newspapers. It is very kind of you to stop to speak to a poor man like me, but you must excuse me; I have in hand a very pressing matter of business." "Wait a moment," said Mr. Roach. "Did you ever know another John Roach?" "Yes, but he died some thirty odd years ago." "No he didn't. I am that same John Roach, was the shipbuilders reply. The man was very much astonished, but he again made a move to press on as he was sorely pressed for time. But Mr. Roach made him stop and tell what this business was. He found that his old friend had a small shop and house upon a piece of ground in Brooklyn. It was to be sold under the hammer to redeem a mortgage at 12 o'clock of that day. It was then 11. The man was hurrying to see the sheriff to ask him if he could not put the sale off a little longer. Mr. Roach said to him: "I know that Sheriff well. You will lose no time with me." He dragged him into a restaurant, where they had a hurried lunch. During the stay in this place Mr. Roach wrote out a check for the full amount of the mortgage, He then took his old friend in a carriage, and they reached the Sheriff's office in time to redeem the property. The workman's contribution to a dying man was repaid with interest. One of the sons of Mr. Roach afterwards married the daughter of his friend. Is there not in this story material for a romance.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

GOOD TURNIPS.—A supply of really first-class turnips for the table during the winter is very desirable, and yet we know nothing more difficult to procure. Our markets always have turnips in stock, in their tough season, but as a rule they are rank, though, and of detestable quality. And yet there is nothing more easily grown, if proper care is observed. For fall and early winter use, there is no variety which is better than the old purple strap-leaved kind. For late use, some of the Swedes are better, or some of the globe-shaped yellow sorts. Do not plant too early. In a season too much prolonged they grow large and coarse, and are generally deficient in quality. We prefer to plant the purple tops from the 1st to the 5th of August. Take a good piece of ground, well manured, plough it and reduce it to as mellow a condition as possible. A top-dressing of wood ashes is one of the best special fertilizers for turnips and will greatly improve their quality. If sown in drills they may be planted as late as August 15, and grow plenty large enough for table use. Of course, if they are to be grown for feeding stock, it would be well to plant them earlier.—*Orange County Farmer.*

Prospective Bridegroom (to prospective bride(—Would it be possible, do you think, dear, to postpone our wedding until Monday? I am in receipt of a dispatch calling me to Buffalo on important business. Prospective bride—I'm afraid not, George, dear. The wedding presents, you know, are only rented until Saturday. —*Millwaukee Sentinel.*

The report to the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory says that the rainfall of 1884 was 18 inches, being about 7 inches below the average of the last forty years.

Things Worth Remembering.

That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.

That warm borax will remove dandruff.

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

That a hot, strong lemonade taken at bedtime will break up a bad cold.

That it rests you, in sewing, to change your position frequently.

That rusty flatirons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.

That a little soda water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

That tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.

That well-ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude.

That a cup of hot water drank before meals will relieve nausea and dyspepsia.

That a fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda water.

That consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body nightly in salt water.

That one in a faint should be laid flat on his back, then loosen his clothes and let him alone.

That cold tea should be saved for your vinegar barrel. It sours easily and gives color and flavor.

That to beat the whites of eggs quickly add a pinch of salt. Salt cools and cold eggs froth rapidly.

That the hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application to the scalp of sage tea.

That you can take out spots from wash goods by rubbing them with the yolk of egg before washing.

That white spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate from the stove over them.

JIM WEBSTER'S HOPES.—Jim Webster has been owing a prominent citizen of Austin seven dollars for some harness, these many months. The white man lost patience at last, and said to Jim:

"You have promised to pay me that little bill half a dozen times, but you never have done it yet. It looks to me as if you were trying to beat me out of it."

"Don't say dat, boss. I'se embarrassed jess now, but I'se honest', indeed I is. Hits dat what's keepin me back."

"If you are honest you will pay up!"

"Boss, I wouldn't be 'spected ob any reskality for all de money in de State ob Texas. I'se 'spectin' ter be 'lected treasurer ob be Dark Risin' Sons of Liberty, and den de fust cash dat roles inter de treasury am yourn."

"But suppose you are not elected treasurer, what then?"

"You shall hab yer money all de same. I'se gwinter ack squar wid everybody, and if any udder nigger am 'lected ter take charge of de lode I'll lay foah dat niggah de fust dark night, and poun' him wid a club till he shells out, ef I'se put in jail foah hit. I done tole yer I'se honest' but I'se gwinter prove hit ter yer, see if I don't. I say, boss?"

"What is it?"

"Dar would be no doubt about my bein' de nex' Treasurer ob de Dark Risin' Sons of Liberty, ef——"

"If what?"

"Ef I had a few dollars in cash to lubricate de kermittee on credenshals."—*Texas Siftings.*

AN ANECDOTE OF BLUE JEANS WILLIAMS.—Blue Jeans Williams, who was elected Governor of Indiana in 1876, had an economical turn of mind one day and inveighed against the cost of the towels of the House of Representatives. In the cloak room he personally told some friends that an ordinary roller towel served his family of eight persons an entire week. One of the republican members of the Indiana delegation heard Blue Jeans say this when he was nominated by the democrats of Indiana for Governor. Congress was still in session that year. The Congressman went straight to Senator Morton and told the story. He was in high spirits, too, for really believed that if it was widely circulated through Indiana the statement would disgust the democrats with their nominee and make republican success certain. Senator Morton scowled and spoke rather sharply to his visitor.

"What other republican heard him say it besides yourself?" growled Morton.

"No one that I know of," replied the Congressman.

"Have you told it to anybody?"

"Only to So-and-so."

"Go quick and put a plaster on his mouth and see that you hold your tongue. If that story waswidely circulated in our State campaign it would elect 'Blue Jeans' as sure as ——."

The knock of the bell boy on the door prevented the Congressman from catching the last word.

THE BOY TOO SMART FOR WOMAN TEACHER.—The more you fill a barrel, the more it will weigh," said the teacher.

"Please ma'am is there any exception ter the rule?" asked an urchin.

"None whatever. Everything you put in the barrel adds weight to it."

"I know an exception," broke in Bobby Sharp.

"I guess not. What is it?"

"Well, ma'am, the more holes you put in a barrel, the lighter it gets."

I'll give you my heart but not my hand," she whispered to him at the card table, and he didn't catch on until she showed four aces and took the pot.—*The Merchant Traveller.*

NEW STORE.
BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

EGYPTIAN LACE FLOUNCINGS

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

12 1-2 Cents a Pair, Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

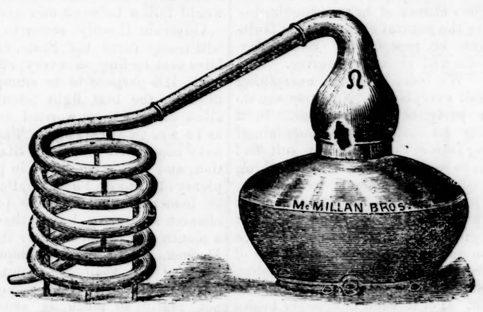
As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS.

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons. Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also **OIL STOVES**, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents Fayetteville, N. C.

June 18, 1885 123-tf

For Rent!

THAT DESIRABLE SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, on Green Street, next to Eccles' bridge. Possession given at once. Apply to MRS. H. C. DODD.

Sept 3, 1885. 134-tf

Spring Hill School,

Richmond County, N. C.

Fall Session Begins the 24th of August, 1885.

COMMUNITY NOTED FOR HEALTHFULness, intelligence and morality of citizens. No whiskey sold within ten miles of the School. A Temperance and Literary Society of 30 years standing offers excellent advantages for improvment in debate and composition. New building with ample accommodation for one hundred pupils. Board and tuition payable at the end of each month. $55 to $60 per session of twenty weeks.

For particulars address N. D. JOHNSON, Principal, Montpelier, N. C.

August 27. 133-4t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, June 22d, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:45 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.

JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

June 25, 1885. 124-tf

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to

Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE, Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.

H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't, Wilmington, N. C.

M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.

May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville. N. C.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE

—AND—

MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.

Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.

July 23. 128-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Sept. 8th, 1885—184th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
3	PRIZES OF	$5,000	15,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,50.0

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La

or LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.,

STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.,

GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Aug. 13, 1885. 131-4t

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

SILVER COINAGE.

As the meeting of Congress approaches the Silver question looms up in importance. Hoadley, in opening his campaign in Ohio, puts himself along side the President, and favors a repeal of the law, and such is the necessity as recognized by nearly all the leading men in financial circles. The question is one on which both Democrats and Republicans differ, and is not a party one, but we believe that the views of the President as expressed in his letter to the Congressional Committee will have great weight in the next Congress, and effect a change, if not a repeal of the law. The present coinage of silver is about two millions per month, which if forced into circulation, as it must be, will eventually have the effect of demonetizing gold and force us to a silver standard; this will put us out of harmony with the whole world, and it is said by those who have studied the question that it will also depreciate prices. Thus far, however, there appears to be no appreciable change in affairs, as the silver has been hoarded in the Government vaults, and there is not sufficient in circulation to give the matter a test, but if it is forced from the Treasury as now is being the case, it will soon effect a change in our financial system. Gold must be the standard, there is no prospect of it becoming a glut, but there is that such will be the case with silver, and consequently its value will be depreciated. The standard of gold and silver should be intrinsically the same.

THE POISONING CASE IN NEW JERSEY.

The recent accidental poisoning of the two Misses Holtz, in Hoboken, is one of the saddest that we can remember. They are represented as just in the bloom of youth, and had but recently returned from a summer tour, both slightly indisposed, both were prescribed for, and the prescription sent to a druggist of fine reputation, and noted for his skill; nevertheless in a moment of abstraction he mistakes morphine for quinine, and the result is the death of these two young girls, and the attempted self-destruction of the druggist. Mistakes of this character have of late been frequently made, one or twice in this State, and are likely to occur, if more care is not taken in placing all poisons in bottles of peculiar color, size or form, or in a particular place. Poisons should all have their separate places, so that a druggist at night or day could indentify them. Druggists as a general rule are the most particular and careful of business men, but like all human beings they are liable to mistakes, and to reduce these mistakes to the lowest possible point, they should for their own protection, as well as the protection of the public, adopt some rule of safety in this matter, so that no blame could be attached to them, for the public is apt to criticise sharply.

MORTGAGED CROPS.

Among the encouraging signs of the times in the South, is the universal statement that the crops now being harvested are the largest ever raised, and made with less expense; but best of all, is the statement that the amount of chattel mortgages and liens are less than ever before. This is a matter of congratulation; for no farmer who is bowed down by this heavy weight can work with spirit and energy when he feels that all he makes, and perhaps all he has, may go to the merchant in settlement of his bills. This mortgage business is a perfect land exhauster and home destroyer. Of all the people the farmer upon whom we depend, should be the most independent; they should be the class that the merchant should honor and respect, but when, as is too often the case, he becomes the servant of the merchant he loses the place that rightfully belongs to him, it is nothing more nor less than a species of slavery that deprives the farmer of his independence, and it is a ghost that haunts him day and night, both oppressive and galling, in most cases, making the farmer poorer and poorer year by year; and more than this, it is hurtful to the business of any community; it benefits the few to the injury of the many; makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; and if continued will be the ruin of our land. It is not therefore wonderful that we rejoice to see that these mortgages are less, and that the means will be forthcoming from the abundant crops to wipe them away, we hope forever; but this cannot be the good fortune of all, but those who have experienced it and are once freed from the burden of this heavy yoke, will not, if possible, try it again.

THE NEGRO.

Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, follows headlong in the footsteps of his leader, John Sherman, and is flaunting the *bloody shirt*. The negro he thinks is the only issue that can arouse the passions of the fanatical Northerner, and among other things he rants over is the negro vote giving the Southern States more power and influence in the General Government, and the effect of this will be, the attempt to disfranchise them, for its the only way to effect a change, but in this as in other things they must fail, for Southern votes will never sanction the measure, and the negro will see, if he does not now begin to have his eyes open, that these pretended lovers of his race are his worst enemies.

THE DAILY NEWS.—We have received the Prospectus of a daily paper to be published in this town by Mr. R. Frank Peterson, to be called the *Daily Evening News*. It is a considerable undertaking, for it takes no little money to run a daily successfully; but if it shows nothing else, it is evidence of faith in the growing prosperity of our town. May the success of the paper prove that he is right. The price of the *News* is only three dollars—the cheapest daily in the State.

The Second Emancipation of the Colored People.

We very much mistake the present temper of the intelligent and leading colored men in the South, if the speech of the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, meet with their approval, or any great degree of favor on their part. It is not unknown to the colored men in the South that the Republicans in Ohio have carefully ignored for years, every right of the colored men in that State, except the right to vote the Republican ticket. It has been in the power of the Ohio Republicans to elect colored men to office at any time since the war, but the roll of those so elected might be written on the back of a postage stamp, with abundance of room to spare. The theory and practice of Mr. Foraker, and those whom he represents, has always been that the negro is their political slave, and that his freedom means first and last and only, that he is free to vote for white Republican candidates for office. When the Democrats came into power in Ohio and at Washington, they found, in round numbers, one hundred thousand office holders who had been appointed by Republican Administrations. A great many of these officeholders were Democrats. Perhaps not one in five hundred was a colored Republican, and a large proportion of this small number was appointed from Southern States, at the instance of Southern Democratic Congressmen. The rest were made up mainly of fugitives from justice and graduates of the penitentiary.

We give our colored republican friends credit for more pride and practical sense than Mr. Foraker and other leaders of the Republican party seem disposed to accord to them. They have tried the Republican party for twenty years, and it has proved unable to help them, and unwilling to honor them as they deserve to be honored for their faithfulness and mistaken zeal in its service. They have borne the brunt of every political campaign, and the inevitable cry that their enemies have counted them out of their votes has been raised after each election to cover the Republican job of counting them out of their share of the spoils.

It so happened, therefore, that the colored people and colored politicians in South Carolina and in Ohio, as well, found themselves no worse off when Mr. Cleveland was elected President than they would have been if Mr. Blaine had been elected President. In a great many ways, the colored people of South Carolina are far better off under Mr. Cleveland's Administration than they were under five or six Republican Administrations, and far better than they would have been under Mr. Blaine's Administration. It is too much for the Republicans to expect of the colored people that they shall learn nothing by experience, or that they shall sit down and weep over Mr. Blaine's defeat as though they had lost something by that event. They have learned that Democratic success does not mean their return to slavery, and we are very much mistaken if they have not derived a still more valuable lesson from reflecting upon the long continued misrepresentations made to them by the Republican leaders concerning this matter.

Our Republican friends may not know it, but *the colored people of the South have been emancipated twice within the past quarter of a century*. The first time, they were freed from the ownership and control of their white masters in the South. The second time was, on or about, March 4, 1885—the Inauguration Day—when they were forever freed from their second and more dangerous bondage, their soul-degrading bondage, to the political party with which Mr. Foraker is identified.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A WORD OF CAUTION.—Fault-finding is the order of the day. Fault-finding is mighty popular. The newspaper which devotes itself to it can make money quickly, and the newspaper editor who furnishes the faults for his paper to print stands a mighty good chance of being canonized—as long as the natural effects of the fault-finding can be postponed. Some day these effects will show themselves. And natural. We cannot have everything done to suit everybody. No party can do it; every party is a compromise. Is it good policy for each of us to complain of everything done that does not suit us? Is it right to make complaint of this thing done, or other thing undone, without taking the trouble to ascertain whether the wrong thing has been done, or the right thing neglected? There is no difference of opinion among us that the supremecy of of the Democratic party in North Carolina is a necessity, and the rule of Republican party ruin. Yet if each newspaper busies itself, in the race for canonization as "Independent," in finding fault and seeking partisans, can we hope long to enjoy the salutary effects and great advantages of our party's rule?

We have grown up in the notion, possibly too old fashioned for these times when men's opinions change as rapidly as railroads enable them to change places, that an earnest co-operation with our party's representatives after election is at least as important as a hearty support of them before election. If we do not always agree with what they do, there is at least a kindly way of saying so, and what is as much to the purpose, without injury to the party in whose success is involved our every important interest. It does not seem to us necessary to take for truth every idle rumor that comes to us by word of mouth, or even by telegraph; and proceed to "deal damnation around the land." It is so easy before making imputations based upon such rumors, even if the authority seems good, to find out whether there is the slightest foundation for them. It is so much better before we make an exhibition of the independence so highly prized by all of us, to ascertain if there be any occasion for it.—*Raleigh Register.*

Capt. R. T. Fulghum died in the insane asylum at Raleigh Saturday morning. Until two or three years ago, when his mind became impaired, Capt. Fulghum had led an active life. At the outbreak of the war he entered the army, and was on Gen. Lawrence Baker's staff, and at the close of the war he selected Goldsboro as his home, publishing the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*, there, and later in Raleigh. He did excellent service as Secretary of the State Fair. Subsequently he published the *Patriot* in Greensboro.

[For the Observer.]

A Sensible Suggestion.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 1, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—If I were a farmer owning average lands in this section—especially lands lying along the Wilson Short Cut R. R.—I should not worry my brain over cotton, nor would I make expensive ventures in tobacco, but I would commence the planting and careful cultivation of all the best fruits which flourish in this latitude, and in the course of a few years my farm should be glorious with the treasures of fine peaches, pears, apples, grapes, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, figs, &c., &c.

No splendid fortune would perhaps reward my efforts, but it is reasonably certain that a handsome competency would requite my toil, with the added real happiness of a beautiful home and the constant contemplation and enjoyment of the bounties of nature, with the gratifying concomitants of a hearty healthy, family, independent of quack medicines and the doctor's visits.

Two years from to-day the section above mentioned will be within twelve hours of the Northern markets, with a genial climate in which vegetation comes to maturity but little after that in the more Southern latitudes of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Quick access to market means an unceasing and yearly increasing demand for every kind of fruit and vegetables. The consumption of this description of food is enormous and is growing larger every season. Only a few years since canned peaches were a rarity, and now one might almost say that there is nothing that grows which does not find its way to the canning establishment, and it will not be long before the demands of business will necessitate the inauguration of fruit and vegetable canning industries in all the large towns throughout the South.

This is not wonderful when we consider how rapidly our population grows, and when we realize, too, the truth that the masses of the people are being educated in their manner of living as well as in every thing else. In sensible households the fact is now appreciated that a great quantity of meat is not necessary to sustain life well, that a basket of ripe fruit is worth its weight in heavier food, and that a light jam or other well-prepared sweet meat is all that is needed for the supper-table.

And to whom has God given a more gracious calling than that of the gardener? "When Adam delved and Eve span who was then the gentleman?" Often it is that Providence sets at naught the husbandman's brightest hopes with the killing ulight, the parching drought and the devastating pestilence, but nature's gifts are mostly generous, and her open hand is lavish to her suppliants. The bard of Mantua thought the picture beautiful when he apostrophized agricultural "ease with dignity" in his invocation. "Tu, Titvre, patuli recubans sub tegmine fagi"; and an inspired pen has immortalized the patriarch seated "beneath his own vine and fig tree."

M.

Democratic Plans in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—The result of the Democratic State Convention has not been altogether productive of pleasure to the Republicans. Enough has come forth to show that the renomination of Governor Hoadly was in accord with the President's wishes, and that if he is the distinctive candidate of anybody it is of the Administration. Now, if the Administration brings its power to bear in Governor Hoadly's behalf, there is no telling how it may affect the result. The Republicans here have too long tested the aid that can be bestowed from that direction to belittle it now, and their policy will be to provoke the use of the official axe as little as possible. The several hundred changes that have been made in the State during the last two months have had their effect, and it was whispered about in the late Democratic Convention that a great many more would follow between now and October.

Governor Hoadly seems to feel that he will really carry the State, or else simulates that feeling in every effective manner. His purpose is to stump the State, to make the best fight possible, and not allow himself to be worried into sickness, as he was two years ago. The Democrats have completed a strong State organization, and they seem to be in possession of plenty of money. Thurman, Payne and other leaders intend to take part and the chances are really better than they were a month ago. But to carry the State the Democrats will have to depend on other lines of aid than the prohibition movement. That will have some effect, but not really so much as some have anticipated. But the Democrats are aiding that movement all they can, and some of the Republican newspapers are unintentionally aiding it by their bitter and rather low attacks on the Prohibition party and temperance leaders. The chances are that the amendment to the constitution closing Ohio out as an October State will carry, and if so she will hereafter vote with the rest of the country in November. But this year she casts an October vote, and all the indications are that the summer and fall will be unusually full of political interest. The conditions show a close vote, and both sides are very much in earnest.

COST GEN. GRANT'S FUNERAL.—The objection which Undertaker Merritt has made so far to giving to the public the items of his bill for attending the Grant funeral was that it was unprofessional. He said yesterday that he would be glad, otherwise, to have the whole thing made public, because it would then be seen that the bill was reasonable in every respect.

It was suggested that as the public was asked through the War Department to pay the bill, there could be no harm in telling the public what it would have to put up.

"That seems to be reasonable," said Mr. Merritt. "The exact figures are $14,162,75. That sum includes everything that I did or furnished, both at Mount McGregor and in this city. It is the sum total that I am to receive. The *Sun* said correctly, yesterday, that the largest item was $5,000 for carriages. I gave the bill to Colonel Perry. He went over it carefully and checked off each item. He said he was very well satisfied with it. In fact, we did not charge a cent more than we would have charged anybody for the same services."—*New York Sun.*

State Items.

Haw River is lower than ever known.

Snow at Asheville on 28th August.

A town in Cleveland county has two postoffices.

The new session of the State University commenced last Thursday.

A gold mine was sold in Charlotte for five dollars.

The manager of the Asheville excursion realized $600 profit.

First bale of new cotton from N. C. sold in New York at 12 cents.

The postmaster at Redalia, N. C, draws seven cents a year as his salary.

The Danbury *Reporter* says it is thought that there will be 150 brandy distilleries in Stokes and Surry.

Trinity has a larger number of students this year than in ten years previous. Wake Forest also is in a thriving condition.

The Moore *Gazette* is pretty severe on the jury for failing to find a true bill against Spivey and McDonald, who killed a negro nineteen years ago.

Mr. C. C. Hatch has been appointed mail agent on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R This is a good appointment and we are glad to hear of it.—*Chatham Record.*

Cleveland county has voted $125,000 subscription to two proposed railroad lines—one to connect Shelby with King's Mountain and another leading toward Cincinnati.

The coroners jury in Chatham are still unprepared to render a decision in the Finch murder case. We hope that after so much care and deliberation that they will not fail to find the murderer.

The State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in High Point, on the 10th and 11th of September, instead of the 27th and 28th of August, as heretofore announced.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is looking forward to possible efforts to induce immigration to North Carolina, and to that end is collecting specimens of farm products to be put on exhibition in New York.

Work on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, between Greensboro and Mt. Airy, is being pushed forward with energy, and it is thought that the two places will be connected before the coming spring.—*Exchange.*

The Messrs. Rawls, of the Swannanoa Hotel, determined to cater to the every want of their guests, are now serving on their tables beefsteaks brought from the New York market. The Swannanoa is kept up to a standard which reflects credit both upon Asheville and its management.—*Asheville Citizen.*

This surpises us; we thought our mountain beef equal to, if not better than Northern.

A correspondent of the Wadesboro *Times* says: "The Sam Christian Gold Mining Co. have discovered a vein of gold about half a mile east of the cut where the large nuggets have heretofore been found. One of these nuggets found there weighed 8¼ avoirdupois, nearly solid gold. The vein recently discovered is quartz, imbedded in slate.

The Wilmington *Review* says Mr. Sol. C. Weill, a talented young Wilmingtonian, and son of Mr. A. Weill, of the Atlantic Coast Line, has been appointed as acting Professor of Greek at Chapel Hill, during the illness of Professor Hooper, who was stricken with paralysis a few weeks ago. Mr. Weill has been a postgraduate student at Chapel Hill, in the law school.

SUMAC.—Up to this time there have been about 120,000 pounds of sumac shipped from this place. The leaves are stripped from the bushes and dried and bring from 60 to 65 cents a pound. One unusual thing is that the bushes are not injured by the stripping but grow more luxuriantly the next year. There are quantities of it and the money it brings is that much extra. Over $700 have been paid out here for it and put into circulation.—*Roanoke News.*

The Chatham *Record* says: We hear that on last Tuesday night a party of disguised men arrested the wife and sister of Jerry Finch, who is confined in jail on suspicion of being one of the Finch murderers, and attempted to extort information about the murder from them by hanging them up. It is said that each of the women was hung up twice, but both persisted in declaring that they knew nothing about the murder to tell. We much regret this occurrence, as it did no good and is calculated to do harm.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The friends of education throughout the State will regret to learn that the splendid building known as 'King Hall' at New Garden, Guilford county, has been destroyed by fire. This building was erected a few years since by the Society of Friends, and was dedicated with much formality in the summer of 1883, there being present on the occasion a large crowd, including Gov. Jarvis, Treasurer Worth and other gentlemen of note. The building was worth about $25,000 and was an adjunct to what is known as the 'New Garden Boarding School,' one of the oldest, as it was one of the most efficient schools in the State.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

From Gibson Station, in Richmond county, N. C., to Bennettsville, S. C., a distance of 12 miles, the corn and cotton are splendid, notwithstanding the unfavorable influence of a late dry season. Dr. McNair, who lives about midway between Gibson and Bennettsville, has an extensive mill pond—75 acres—which he resolved to sow down in rice. The sowing was done out of an ordinary canoe, the "lands" being staked off to insure regularity. The waters of the pond have been drawn off, and there stands the rice nearly seven feet high. The yield of the mill pond is estimated at 5,000 bushels. In instances noted—to show how wonderfully rice multiplies—one grain threw up fifty-six stems, and each stem bore about one hundred and fifty grains of rice. Dr. McNair will build a mill shortly with machinery for cleaning rice, also for grinding corn and ginning cotton.—*Greensboro Workman.*

General Items.

Cholera is *decreasing* in Spain.

It is again reported that Gordon is alive.

The President has returned to Washington much benefitted by his vacation.

The cotton crop of Texas is estimated at 1,300,000 bales.

Ben Butler Butler pronounces the Civil Service Act unconstitutional.

The New York *World's* circulation is is nearly 5,000,000 per month.

It is feared that cholera may be brought to this country in Spanish raisins.

Talmage declines to run for Governor of New York on the Prohibition ticket.

The Treasury Department paid ont $10,000,000 in pensions during the month of August.

DeVoe, who predicted the cyclone, predicts frost three weeks earlier this year than usual.

Two young ladies were fatally poisoned through a druggist's mistake at Hoboken, New Jersey.

Nearly fifty of the new West Point Cadets failed on their examination, most of them from the South.

Rev. Dr. S. W. Duncan, of a Baptist Church in Rochester, has been elected President of Vassar College.

It is said that a bill will be introduced at the next Congress to create another Cabinet Officer, Secretary of Industries.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has commenced his canvass for the Governorship, and will speak somewhere every day till day of election, Sundays excepted.

The corner stone of the new capitol of Georgia was laid in Atlanta Wednesday with imposing ceremonies. Gen. A. R Lawton delivered the oration of the day.

The Washington *Star* says the Iowa Republicans left nothing out of their platform but a demand upon the Governor to call out troops to "put down the rebellion."

The Treasury Department is calling in all the one and two dollar notes, for the purpose of trying to induce the people of the country to accept for their coin silver dollars worth eighty-three cents.

The opposition to the silver dollar, and the demand for the repeal of the Bland Act is as urgent and strong among the bankers and business men of Boston and Hartford as it is in New York City.

A Washington correspondent says there is a report to the effect that Keiley will be made Governor of one of the Territories, Vilas be sent as Minister to Austria and Stevenson be promoted from First Assistant to Postmaster General.

The wholesale butchery of Chinese in the Northwest creates no howl from the Northern philanthropist, but if the same scene had occurred South and the murdered men were colored, goodness gracious, wouldn't we have heard from it.

A clerk by the name of Confield, in the Postoffice Department at Washington, is insane, and has been so for two years. For a year he has been in an asylum, and all the time his family have been drawing the $1,400 salary. The matter has just been discovered.

At a village in Pennsylvania called Winterstown, last Sunday, a preacher named Shultz was assaulted and dragged from the pulpit by one of the members of the church for comparing General Grant to Bible characters, then there was a general melee.

There is one man who is making a reputation under this Administration, and is growing in the affection of the hungry and thirsty patriots who are discontented with Mr. Cleveland's general policy. That is Mr. Stevenson, First Assistant Postmaster General.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

John T. Morgan, Jr., son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and a widow lady, Mrs. Emma Della Setta, went up the river at Washington, D. C., Tuesday in a canoe, and when near the Chain Bridge were caught in a squall, the canoe overturned and both were drowned.

New York City has 8,000 men employed on the aqueduct tunnel which is to supply water to the great metropolis. It will be completed in 1886, will be 30 miles long through solid granite, and will cost $32,000,000. It will be four times longer and as many times more expensive than any similar tunnel ever built in the world.

West Virginia is now suffering from a fatal scourge. The *Weekly Progress* says: "Every hour brings the sad news of another death. At first the malady was thought to be flux, but is now believed to be another and more fatal disorder. A vague, horrible fear has begun to fill the breasts of some. It may not be cholera, but the symptoms are very much like it."

Bribery at elections has been carried on to such a shameful extent in the State of New Hampshire, that to check it the last Legislature passed an Act providing that any voter may be challenged at the polls, and his ballot refused unless he make oath that he neither sold his own vote nor purchased that of any other voter either by himself or by his money through an agent.

OBSERVATIONS BY PROFESSOR BROOKS, —*Phelps, N. Y., Sept.* 3, 1885.—Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, secured observations of the wonderful new star in the great nebula of Andromeda last night and this morning. A marked increase of light was discovered between the observations. The star is now of the sixth magnitude and easily visible to the naked eye. A small telescope or opera glass shows it well. Professor Brooks believes it may yet attain great brilliancy, and regards it as one of the most remarkable phenomena in the annals of astronomy.

DR SWIFT'S DISCOVERY.—*Rochester, N. Y., Sept.* 3, 1885.—Dr. Lewis Swift, of Warren Observatory, observed on Wednesday evening a small, condensed nebulosity about ten or twelve seconds from the new star in the nebula of Andromeda. A tail extends from the object and nearly touches the star. The position angle of the object is about 70 degrees.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.—The Germans have taken possession of Yap, one of the Caroline Islands, and the news has caused the wildest excitement throughtout Spain at Madrid. A large crowd gathered in front of the German Embassy, attacked the building, and tore down the coat of arms, and dragged it through the streets to Puerto De Sol, where they burned it in front of the office of the Minister of the interior, amid yells of "Down with Germany!" After venting their spleen the mob proceeded to the french Embassy and cheered frantically. The crowd had by this time grown in considerable proportions, and fears are being entertained of a serious riot. The troops were ordered ont to clear the streets. The crowd slowly retired before the military, but a riot at any moment is feared. Fifty-six of the leaders of the mob were arrested before the crowd retired, and the Council of Ministers has adopted a proposition to court-martial the Governor of Yap and the commanders of the two war ships which arrived there on the 21st ult., for neglect of duty, in not immediately garrisoning the island with Spanish soldiers on their arrival there, and the former in not hoisting the Spanish flag and proclaiming the suez rainty of Spain over the island. The report that the German squadron had sailed for the Caroline Islands is confirmed.

Dispatches of the 7th state that the Spaniards had hoisted their flag previons to the German occupation, but as is customary, had lowered it at sunset, and that the German gunboat ran in at this time and took possession of the Island, consequently Prince Bismack has offered to withdraw his forces, provided Spain will not occupy it, pending the deplomatic solution of the question. Germany will acknowledge the rights of Spain if she proves that her flag had been hoisted on the island before the German gunboat arrived in the harbor. There is now less excitement in Madrid.

MASSACRE OF CHINESE.—*Cheyenne, Wyo., Sep.* 3.—The *Leader* has the following from Rock Springs, Wyo: At the largest coal mines in the entire Union Pacific system at Rock Springs, 200 miles west of Cheyenne, the company recently imported a large number of chinese to take the places of the white men employed. Yesterday afternoon the entire force of white miners, about one hundred and fifty strong, organized and, arming themselves with shot guns, marched to China town.

After firing a volley into the air they reloaded and ordered the Chinamen to leave. The order was obeyed at once, the Chinamen fleeing to the hills like a drove of sheep, closely pursued by the miners, who fired several volleys at the fugitives with fatal effect. The Chinese quarter was then set on fire and thirty-nine houses owned by the company were destroyed and their contents. The miners next visited the various mines in the camp unearthed all the Chinamen at work therein and ordered them to flee for their lives. Of 400 Chinamen here yesterday morning not one remains. All are in the adjacent hills heading for Green River, fourteen miles west of here. Fifteen were killed outright by the shots fired by the miners and many were wounded. It is said that several who were feeble and helpless from disease, perished in the flames. Sheriff Young arrived from Green River on a special train yesterday afternoon with a posse of deputies, but they were too late to prevent the mob from carrying out their plans. The miners quietly dispersed after having made sure of the Celestials and everything is quiet at this time.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—There were 1,870 new cases of cholera and 630 deaths from the disease reported throughout Spain yesterday.

New Store! New Goods!

STRAUSS BRO'S

ARE READY FOR BUSINESS, HAVING JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT LINE OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

DRY GOODS

—AND—

NOTIONS,

Hats, Caps, &c.

Trunks and Valises.

Boys and Children's Suits

A SPECIALTY.

We would cordially invite the public to examine OUR GOODS and be convinced that

Strauss Bro's

WILL TAKE THE LEAD in LOW PRICES!

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL, WHERE YOU WILL FIND

The Latest Styles

IN EVERY DAPARTMENT!

STRAUSS BRO'S,

Opposite Post Office.

September 3, 1885. 134-1m

Stop Runaway Boy!

RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON Sunday, August 23rd, my son ALBION, 17 years old, height about 5½ feet, light complexion, small freckles, slender build, large nose, scar in forehead caused from kick of horse, quick-spoken, and, at time of leaving, was dressed in light suit of clothes.

All persons are forwarned against harboring or giving him any encouragement whatever. Any violation of my wishes in this respect will be punished to full extent of the law.

Parties with whom he may come in contact are asked to deliver him to any Sheriff of any County to be lodged in jail, or notify me as to his where abouts, so that I may come after him immediately

A liberal reward is offered for his apprehension in addition to my paying all costs.

W. R. WEBB,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 27, 1885. 133-4t.

Headquarters

COLUMN,

G. A. THOMSON, Prop'r.

PRICES AND VARIETY MAKE IT

HEADQUARTERS.

You can buy at Manufacturers Prices, saving freight and drayage—*quite an item*—

Railroad Mills Snuff and Scotch Snuffs,
Star and American Lyes,
Horsford's Bread Preparation,
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Durham Sweet Snuff,
James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
All Right and City Gem Soaps,
"DuPonts" F. F. F. Powder.

These are goods with established prices, and to be sold any and everywhere at the same, and ONE PRICE. ANY MERCHANT will save all he can. Freight and Drayage is a good margin alone.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Epicurians

Can appreciate my

BUTTERS,

A fresh arrival EVERY WEEK—(carefully examined,) of elegant

CREAMERY,

And carefully selected SWEET, for Cooking or Culinary purposes.

CHEESE:

Full Cream "Tar Bell," the delight of every one.

MACARONI:

Pure Italian—in 1-16 packages—fresh, and of beauty.

MACKEREL:

New catch—A No. 1 Mess, as fine as ever offered. No. 2—Handsome; No. 3, very cheap for quality.

BEEF:

Fulton Market BONELESS, and Dried for chipping.

HAMS:

Sugar (mild) cured, California and North Carolina—Selected with much care.

FLOUR:

Thomson's Imperial Family,
Thomson's Improved Choice,
Thomson's Extra and State Goods.

YOU MAY FIND

Wax Candles and Wax Matches, Stove Polish, Blacking, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags—any Size, Paper Twine, Cotton Twine, Spool Thread, Ball Thread, Spun Yarn and Sheeting, Cotton Batting,

IN STOCK.

You

Can buy for 10 cents more Tin Ware at HEADQUARTERS than any house in the city. Examine

GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

BUY

YOUR TIN-WARE

At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY

At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE

At HEADQUARTERS.

Your Wood and Willow-Ware

At HEADQUARTERS.

Your Groceries and Provisions

At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for at

HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

CHILDREN,

Bring your Parents or Pennies

To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco

will find

HEADQUARTERS,

Beautifully Burned,

If anything burned can be beautiful,

GEO. A. THOMSON'S

Rio, Lagnyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Sept. 3. 134-tf

The Poor

NEED TO FIND

HEADQUARTERS.

The Rich

KNOW

HEADQUARTERS.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

September 3, 1885. 134-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 10, 1885

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE & LEAK—A Card.
MRS. JOHN SHAW—Ladies.
FRANK THORNTON—The Latest
ROSE & LEAK—Dry Goods, &c.
MISS MAGGIE MALLETT—Music.
A. E. BRAMBLE—Tin Roofing, &c.
MRS. M. E. DYE—New Fall Goods.
MRS. J. M. WORTH—Music Lessons.
TRUSTEES—Fayetteville Graded School.
DUNCAN ROSE—Administrator's Notice.
MISS ALICE H. MALLETT—Private School.
E. E. SMITH—State Colored Normal School.
ALEX. GRAHAM—School Teachers' Attention.
CHAS. GLOVER—Valuable Residence for Sale.

ABOUT TOWN.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at Stewart's Station, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

GOOD PRICES.—The Gainey residence on Gillespie Street was sold at Auction on Saturday for $1205, and the lot adjoining for $605.

NEW BAGGAGE MASTER.—Mr. Willie Pemberton has been given the position of Baggage Master on the C. F. & Y. V. R'y.

SCARCITY OF THE TOMATO.—The healthiest of vegetables, the tomato, is scarce, and so they are every year at this time. Cannot some of our enterprising gardeners suggest some way of having them all summer?

DEATH OF MR. BLANEY WILLIAMS.—The many friends of Mr. Blaney Williams will regret to hear that he died at the residence of his brother, in Sampson county, on Saturday, August 29th. Mr. Williams lived in Fayetteville, the greater part of his life, and had by his genial ways made many friends.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. E. J. Lilly has commenced to build a store on the Seminary lot, in the corner adjoining the Marsh Hotel.

Mr. T. S. Lutterloh has torn the roof from one of the stores in the "Brick Row," and will cover it with tin. This is the beginning of improvements in this part of the town.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn that as Mr. Archibald Bethea, the Treasurer of Harnett county, was returning to his home on the evening of Saturday 29th, he was waylaid and struck on the back of the head. A negro who had been with Mr. Bethea came to his assistance, and the party fled. The party is unknown, and as yet no clue has been discovered.

DAILY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN FAYETTEVILLE AND BENNETTSVILLE.—We have been requested to state that on and after Wednesday, September 9th, a Freight and Passenger Train will run between Fayetteville and Bennetteville, in addition to the Regular Passenger Train, as follows: Leave Fayetteville daily, Sunday's excepted, at 5 a. m. Arrive at Bennettsville at 11 a. m. Leave Bennettsville daily, Sunday's excepted, at 2 p. m. Arrive at Fayetteville at 7:30 p. m. Passengers leaving Wilmington on 6 a. m. Freight, will connect at Shoe Heel for Fayetteville.

HOME AND HOSPITAL.—We learn that this charitable institution is in need of funds; as all denominations are interested in its welfare, we make a general appeal for aid. This institution has worked along so quietly and unostentatiously, that few are aware of the good work it has done and is accomplishing; its rooms have often been filled with those who, had they been left to the charity of the world would have died, and we trust that there may be more interest taken in it by the public generally, and not leave all the burdens to be borne by a few of our charitable ladies. It needs help, and a small sum of money or provisions sent to it will be thankfully and gratefully received. Will you help?

SCHOOLS.—The Trustees of the Fayetteville Graded School have decided to open the school on Haymount on Sept. 21st, and continue till the 21st May. The officers elected for the ensuing year are B. E. Sedberry, President; John C. Haigh, Secretary and Treasurer; Chas. Haigh, W. N. Tillinghast and Jas. W. McNeill, Executive Committee. The new class of Trustees elected are Jas. M. Lamb, John D. Brown, R. M. Nimocks, F. W. Thornton, J. W. McNeill and Neill McQueen.

There will be a meeting of the Board tomorrow afternoon (Friday) at which meeting the teachers will be elected.

Mrs. Utley and Miss Chamberlain opened their school at the foot of Haymount on Monday.

We regret that Miss Rishton was disappointed in securing a suitable place, she will open Monday next at the Worth building, corner of Hay and Hillsboro streets.

Miss Alice Mallett will also teach the young idea how to shoot, at her residence near the Court House.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.—The Town Commissioners at their meeting on Tuesday evening, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS Tobacco is becoming an important crop in this and the adjoining counties, and the necessities for a home market for the handling and sale of such a crop is becoming apparent, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Commissioners of Fayetteville that the large brick building known as the "Flour Warehouse" be tendered, free of charge, for one year to any competent person who will open and run a Tobacco Warehouse in the same.

The above resolution was referred to the committee on Flour Warehouse, (Haigh McKethan and Ray) with power to act.

This is a move in the right direction, and shows that our commissioners are wide awake to the growing necessities of the town. The building is a capital one, of sufficient strength and capacity, centrally located. Now here is a rare opportunity for some energetic, enterprising man, for the culture of tobacco is becoming an important industry in this and the adjoining counties, and necessity demands that we have a home market for the product. We predict that ere long this will be one of our specialties.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—September 7th, 1885. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Betty Jackson, Allen Burns and Jesse Johnson were allowed $2.00 per month each.

Richard Salmon and Martha Roberts were allowed $1.50 per month each.

Petition of citizens to establish a Public Road in Carver's Creek Township was read, and Clerk ordered to give proper notice.

Petitions of Reuben Jones and J. R. Overton for License to retail Liquor—laid on table.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS WERE ALLOWED:

H. B. Butler, supplies 1 pauper 1 month, $3.00.

D. H. West, supplies 1 pauper 1 month, $3.00.

N. R. Blue, supplies 1 pauper 4 months, $6.00.

J. E. Elliott, supplies 1 pauper 8 months, $16.00.

D. M. McDonald supplies 42 paupers 1 month, $82.

Jas. N. Smith & Co., medicine for paupers 1 month, $25 47.

J. R. McNeill & Son, coffins for poor, $11.00.

W. T. Sloan, Salary, &c., for Poor House, $28.95.

G. H. Huckaday, supplies for Poor House, $3.00.

J. W. Welsh, supplies, for Poor House, $3.95.

D. M. McDonald, supplies for Poor House, $27.91.

Chas. Haigh, Nails—Bridge, $4.50.

J. A. Johnson, Repairs on Bridge, $64.00.

A. A. McCaskill, conveying lunatic to Goldsboro Asylum, $12.10.

W. M. Black, Sheriff, conveying 2 prisoners from Moore jail to Cumberland jail, $26.80.

Neill McQueen, Jail Account, $29.40.

Neill McQueen, gallows to execute prisoners, $47.62.

Walter Watson, lumber, &c., $30.94.

David Watkins, poor, $4 50.

Fayetteville Hotel Stables, carriage to Goldsboro, &c., $25.00.

H. C. Fisher, listing Purchase Taxes, $11.50.

The Board then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

Jury Box purged by placing all who had paid taxes from 1884, in No. 1.

At the request of Mr. E. J. Lilly, Prest., the taxable value of Beaver Creek and Bluff Factory was reduced from $70,000 to $40,000.

Sundry Observations.

Read the advisements.

September is the first month with a R in it. Now for oysters.

We are glad to hear that the premium list of our agricultural society has three premiums for tobacco. Tobacco will before many years take the place of cotton in this section.

For the information of the boys only, we will state that the circus will be here October 13th, in Shoe Heel the 12th, and Sandford the 14th. Such is the arrangement made with the railroad company.

We regretted that we were unable to attend the Pic-nic at Idaho last Friday. We hear that it was a pleasant affair. Many are under the impression that this was the regular Farmer's Dinner, while the farmers contributed to it, it was not the annual dinner.

We understand by direction of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, the two public Hearses have been put in perfect order, modernized with glass sides, for the use of the citizens of the place; one for the whites and the other for the colored people, free of charge. This is commendable.

Our dry good stores are rapidly filling with new and beautiful goods. Fresh arrivals every day. Now let all our people patronize them, and not send North or elsewhere for what they can get as good and as cheap at home. Patronize home and help to build up your own town.

The Standard Dramatic Company arrived here about 8 o'clock on Monday evening in time to fill their engagement. The time for preparation was not sufficient for them to play the Two Orphans, so they substituted "My Pardner, and played the Two Orphans on Tuesday evening Miss Irving, as usual, sustained her part well, and received the applause of all.

We have been shown lately what is known as an Indian Potato. The specimen shown us is about 12 inches long and three in diameter. The hull or skin is thicker and darker than that of the ordinary sweet potato, and the inside is white and crumbles in the fingers. This wild potato is said to have been eaten by the Indians, and has a slightly bitter taste. It is found in uncultivated ground, generally about eighteen inches below the surface.

The Board of Education met on Monday last. All of the members were present. The most important business was the appointment of school committeemen for all the districts in the county. The term of office of the committeemen begins on the first Monday of October and lasts for two years. Changes were made in the boundaries of the following districts, viz: No. 1 white in Gray's Creek; Nos. 1 and 2, white, Carver's Creek; No. 4, white, Rockfish, and No. 3, white, Little River. The Board will meet again Oct. 1st.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville Stands adjourned to meet at Salem Church, Moore County, N. C., Thursday, October 1st, 1885, at 11 o'clock, M.

J. P. MCPHERSON, S. C.

DIED.

SESSOMS—At Savannah, Cumberland county, on the 13th August, CHALMERS HORNE, son of Alexander and Civil A. Sessoms, aged 8 months and 10 days.

"Afflictions though they seem severe
Are ott' in mercy sent."

It is well with the child.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRESERVE THE HEALTH OF YOURself and children by using Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. Worms cause disease and destroy your complexion. 25 cents a bottle.

Easy to See Through.

How can a watch—no matter how costly—be expected to go when the main spring won't operate? How can anyone be well when his stomach, liver or kidneys are out of order? Of course you say, "He cannot." Yet thousands of people drag along miserably in that condition; not sick abed, but not able to work with comfort and energy. How foolish, when a bottle or two of Parker's Tonic would set them all right. Try it, and get back your health and spirits.

Plain Questions.

Mythical ideas are fanning the public brow with the breath of prejudice, ignorance and humbuggery. Have you the remotest idea that your scrofula was created by the use of potash and mercury? No matter what the cause, B. B. B. is the peer of all other remedies. Do you presume that your troublesome catarrh is the result of mineral poisoning? B. B. B. is the quickest remedy. Are your chronic ulcers and boils and sores the result of potash and mercury? Medical gentlemen will not tell you so, but B. B. B. is the only sovereign remedy. Were your terrible kidney troubles created by mineral poisoning? Not a bit of it, but B. B. B. has proven to be a reliable remedy. Are your skin diseases, your eczema, dry tetter, etc., the effect of too much potash and mercury? The medical profession are the best judges, and they say may, but B. B. B. makes more pronounced cures than all other preparations combined. 132-1m

One Bottle instead of a Dozen.

"And it took only one bottle to do it," said a gentleman, speaking of Parker's Hair Balsam. I had a run of fever, and when I got well of that my hair began to fall out so fast as to alarm me. I really didn't know what to do, until one day a friend said, 'Try Parkers Hair Balsam.' That was some months ago. What surprised me was the fact that one bottle was enough. I expected to use up a dozen." Clean, highly perfumed, not oily, not a dye. Restores original color.

To Help a Fellow-Toiler in the Vineyard

When one has no interest in a legacy or a bequest, it does good to read how Fortune has helped some other man with the helps to happiness. To cheer you we give the result of the 183d Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, August 11th, 1885:

No. 77,081 drew the first Capital Prize of $75,000. It was sold in fifths at $1 each—$15,000 to Frank Noble, London, Ontario, collected thro' the Molsons Bank of London, Ont.; one to F. M. Searles, Bismark, Dakota Territory, through Mellon Bros. Bankers, Bismark D. T. one to Grechard Toying, No. 733 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., thro' The London, Paris and American Bank (Limited) of San Francisco, Cal.; the remainder are withheld from publication by request. No. 17,050 drew the Second Prize of $25,000—also sold in fifths at $1 each—one (5,000) to J. M. Briant, South Whitley, Ind., paid to the Columbia City (Indiana) Bank; another was collected through the Metropolitan Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati, O; another sold to a party in Milwaukie, Wis., and the rest elsewhere. No. 35,597 drew the Third Prize of $10,000, also sold in fifths at $1—one to W. L. Lewis, collected by the Southern Express Co., another by Wm. G. Widmayer, No. 36 Centre Market, both of Washington City, D. C.; another by Edward Straub of Crescent City, Cal; the remainder elsewhere. Nos. 5,161 and 35,529 each drew the Fourth two Prizes of $5,000, and was sold to parties in Kansas City, Mo., in New City, N. Y.; and in San Francisco, Cal., etc. The next (the 185th Grand Monthly) Drawing on Tuesday, October 13th, 1885, and any one who purchases a whole or a fraction of a ticket will have a chance of winning some of the $265,500 to be scattered about, but for any information desired, address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, but do not let the opportunity escape this time.

YOUR KIDNEYS.

They Need Your Immediate Attention.

HERE'S A CASE.

For six long, dreary years I have been a great sufferer from a complaint of my kidneys, which failed to be cured by physicians or advertised medicines.

I began to feel I could never secure relief, as I had spent two hundred and fifty dollars without success

The disease was so excruciating that it often prevented me from performing my daily duty. I was advised to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and one single bottle, costing $1, gave me more relief than all the combined treatment I had ever received.

Its action on the kidneys is simply wonderful, and any one who needs a real, speedy and harmless kidney medicine should not hesitate to give B. B. B. a trial. One bottle will convince any one.

C. H ROBERTS,
Atlanta Water Works.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

I am a merchant of Atlanta, and am near 60 years of age. My kidneys have been inactive and irregular for many years, attended with excruciating pain in the small of the back. At times I became too nervous to attend to business. My case had all the attention that money could secure, but only to result in a complete failure.

B. B. B. was recommended, and to say that its action on me was magical would be a mild term. One bottle made me feel like a new man—just like I was young again. In all my life I never used so powerful and potent a remedy. For the blood and the kidneys it is the best I ever saw, and one bottle will force any one to praise it.

132-1m A. L. D.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@7½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	5½@6½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	8@8½	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@50
Northern,	25@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@12	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	50@60
CHICKENS—	12½@30	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	14@15	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@0
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.75@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@8½
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	45@55	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	8½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	28@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, September 8—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 31 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 87½ cts. for Strained and 90 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady at $1.60 for Soft and $1.10 for Hard, with sales at quotations.

FALL. 1885. WINTER.

ROSE & LEAK

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT they have made special preparations for doing a Large Business this Fall and Winter. They have recently made an extended visit to the principal Northern Cities, and have laid in one of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCKS
—OF—
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
FINE SHOES,
NOTIONS,
CARPETINGS,
CLOAKS,
JERSEYS,
TRUNKS,
HATS,
&c., &c.,

that they have ever carried. It would take too much space to enumerate the many Seasonable and Lovely Goods that are being received each day by them.

☞ COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF! ☜

Their line of NEW and STYLISH

Dress Goods, Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Silks, Satins, Surahs, Embroidered Robes, &c., &c.,

is very complete and beautiful. They have paid especial attention to their

CARPET DEPARTMENT,

in which can be found EVERY GRADE, from the ALL COTTON WARP TO THE FINEST WOOL-3 PLY, Tapestry, Body Brussels, and RICH VELVET CARPETINGS. Also, Smyrna Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths in different widths, Mattings and Upholstry Goods.

A little later their

CLOAKS and WRAPS for Ladies

will be received, made by the largest Philadelphia Suit Company.

They are selling the Finest Grade of

LADIES' CUSTOM MADE SHOES,

embracing the Best Makes.

For the Gentlemen, they also have

The Best Fine Shoes
—AND—
Most Stylish Hats,

to be found anywhere.

ROSE & LEAK

are the Sole Agents for those celebrated

CENTEMERI KID GLOVES.

They are also Agents for the

A La Sirlen Corset

a real French Corset—very popular.

In short, ROSE & LEAK have a First Class Dry Goods Store, and respectfully solicit your trade.

September 10, 1885. 135-3t

A CARD.

ROSE & LEAK TAKE PLEASURE IN announcing that they have added to their force, that polite and efficient salesman,

Maj. W. F. CAMPBELL.

Now, with a New Store filled with New, Nice and Attractive Goods, and with a corps of competent assistants, (all of whom enjoy the confidence of every one) may not Rose & Leak reasonably anticipate a large increase in their business?

September 10, 1885. 135-3t

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

VALUABLE RESIDENCE ON HAYMOUNT FOR SALE BY AUCTION!

ON WEDNESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF September inst., at at 12 o'clock M., I will sell by Public Auction at the Market House, that desirable residence on Haymount known as the late Utley property, now occupied by T. L. Love, Esq. The property consists of five acres of land, a good Two Story House of Virginia pine, and furnished with Gas, numerous Out houses, a Well and never-failing Spring of Water, Grape-vines, Orchard, and, in short all the surroundings of a complete home.

Terms:—One-half Cash, balance note at 6 months with interest from date. Title reserved till full payment is made.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

September 10, 1885. 135 3t

Fayetteville Graded School.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday, September 21st, 1885. Scholars from outside of Cross Creek solicited. The Trustees call special attention to the advantages of this institution. Reasonable terms will be made, and good board can be obtained for children at fair rates. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. HAIGH,
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
J. W. MCNEILL,
} Trustees.

B. E. SEDBERRY, President.

September 10, 1885. 135-4t

Public School Teachers, Attention!

I WILL, ON SEPTEMBER 21ST, OPEN A Normal Institute for the sole purpose of preparing the Teachers of Cumberland and adjoining Counties to stand the October examination on Hygienic Physiology. Institute thoroughly equipped with the necessary Apparatus, Charts, etc. Institute to continue for ten days; two recitations daily. Tuition fee $5.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Teacher of Physiology in State Normal School.

September 10, 1885. 135-1t

Tin Roofing,

ROOF REPAIRING AND PAINTING. TIN and Sheet Iron Ware made to order; Stove Pipes, Elbows, &c. Stoves repaired.

☞ Jobbing generally.

A. E. BRAMBLE,
No. 12 North-East Market Square.

September 10, 1885. 135-3m

THE LATEST!

The Styles this Season promise to be the most perfect and elaborate ever introduced in the Country.

The Grand Openings

of Foreign Importations are now occurring in New York, and as usual,

Frank Thornton

is in attendance, making Careful Selections for the benefit of his customers.

In a Few Days

we will exhibit a COMPLETE and ENTIRELY NEW ARRANGEMENT of FABRICS and articles connected with a First Class Dry Goods Establishment.

FRANK THORNTON,
KYLE'S CORNER
—AND—
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL BUILDING.

September 10, 1885. 135-1t

LADIES!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED from the Store in Hotel Building to one

On Hay Street, Next Door to Mr. Sheetz' Furniture Store,

where, after her return from the Northern Cities, she will display a selected stock of

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

She has secured the services of Miss Lizzie Mallett, for the season, who, with herself, will be glad to see their old friends and patrons.

5 and 10 Cent Goods Always on Hand.

MRS. JOHN SHAW.

September 10, 1885. 135-tf

MUSIC.

Miss Maggie Mallett

HAVING PURCHASED from Miss Cynthia Hardin her fine toned Piano, will open a School for the instruction of Music on Piano and Organ on the 1st of October. She asks a liberal patronage. For terms, &c., apply at her residence, Court House Square.

September 10, 1885. 135 4t

MUSIC LESSONS.

Mrs. J. M. Worth

WILL GIVE LESSONS ON THE PIANO at the residence of Mrs. Bryan.

September 10, 1885. 135-1t

Private School.

Miss Alice H. Mallett

WILL OPEN A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR Boys and Girls at her residence, on Rowan Street, on the 21st inst.

September 10, 1885. 135-2t

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CUMBERland County. Having qualified as Administrator C. T. A., of David Murphy, late of said county, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said deceased to present the same to me properly verified, for inspection and payment, on or before September 17th, 1886, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said deceased are likewise notified to settle with me immediately.

DUNCAN ROSE,
Administrator C. T. A.
of David Murphy.

September 10, 1885. 135-6t

State Colored Normal School,

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE above institution, will open on Monday the 5th day of October, 1885. It is hoped that those wishing to attend the Fall Term, of the session will be promptly and punctually in attendance at the beginning of the session. For further information, apply to

E. E. SMITH,
Principal.

September 10, 1885. 135-1m

EXCURSION

—FROM—
Bennettsville, S. C.,
—TO—
DANVILLE, VA.

There will be an EXCURSION from Bennettsville via Fayetteville and Greensboro to Danville, on the

29th of September.

There will be a

Car for White People

that may wish to go.

From Bennettsville,	$3.50.
" Shoe Heel,	3.00.
" Fayetteville,	2.50.

N. OWENS,
Manager.

September 3, 1885. 134-2t

Valuable Store for Sale!

UNDER AN ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR Court of Cumberland County, made September 1st, 1885, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, October 15th, 1885, at 12 o'clock M.

The Hurt Store,

situated on North side of Hay Street, in Fayetteville, N. C., a few doors West of Market House, and at present occupied by M. E. Dye, Esq.

The above is one of the most valuable locations for business in Fayetteville.

Also at same time and place, an undivided one-half interest in One Hundred and Thirty-two Acres of Land, lying on or near C. F. & Y. V. R'y, about four miles North-west from Town.

Terms of Sale:—One-fourth Cash; balance in six months time, at 8 per cent interest from sale. Title reserved till purchase money is paid.

For further particulars address either of the undersigned.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Commissioner.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1885.

September 3. 134-6t

FOR SALE.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS in any quantity for sale

AT THIS OFFICE.

Clothing! Clothing!

—AT—
NOVITZKY'S.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH, WHERE I HAVE SELECTED WITH CARE AND WITH AN EYE TO THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE,

An Entire New Stock of
CLOTHING.

As previously annnounced,

I Have Changed My Business,

AND WILL GIVE MY ATTENTION ENTIRELY TO

CLOTHING
—AND—
Gents Furnishing Goods.

As I am POSITIVELY the ONLY firm in the city that is

Exclusively in That Line,

You can find in MY STOCK a

BETTER VARIETY of GOODS
—OF THE—
Latest Styles and Fashions,
Than Elsewhere.

CALL AND SEE for YOURSELVES!

H. R. NOVITZKY.

Sepremper 3, 1885. 134-tf

"Huske's F. I. L. I. 1793."

We take great pleasure in giving notice of the above, and at a very early day will have the CIGAR in Store, and we bespeak for our customers a good Cigar. For our Cigar we wish a tremendous sale. No pains shall be spared to make it worthy of its name. It is to be a strictly Five Cent Cigar. For sale by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Aug. 27. 133 tf

If there is anything that opens the way to a man's heart, it is a good Cigar, and the place to get it is at

A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Brands of Cigars Sold by A. S. H. & CO.:

"King "Bee," "Topsy," "Sweetheart," "Jeanette," "Remembrance," "G. M. T. & Co.," "Neighbors," "Bummers," "Old Southern Principes," "Snowy Ash," "Zeb Vance and Bouquet," "Good Idea."

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Aug. 27. 133 tf

ALONE!

HAVING BOUGHT OUT MR. E. A. POE'S interest in the firm of J. H. Benton & Co., I intend to continue the

Grocery Business

at the Old Stand, and will keep on hand a Fresh and Select Stock of Groceries, Canned Goods, Cakes, Cigars and Tobacco, and in fact everything kept in a First Class Grocery, which will be sold as low as the times will admit.

Thanking the generous public for past favors, I most respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

J. H. BENTON.

September 3, 1885. 134 tf

Mrs. Wilbur G. Hall

Will resume her instructions in Music Sepember 14th, 1885.

September 3, 1885. 134-tf

THE
H. H. H.
HAND SAW.

"This Saw is Fully Warranted, and will be exchanged if it proves defective."

THE PEERLESS AXE
Is also fully guaranteed.

CLIPPER
Glass Blade.

PICK-AXES,
Broad-Axes and Mattocks.

All the above Goods can be found at

A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Hatchets, Hammers, Planes, Chisels, Gate Latches and Hinges, *Apple Pearers.*

RIM KNOB LOCKS

of Various Styles, all of which will be offered at fair price to purchases.

Potware,

OVENS, SPIDERS, KETTLES, &C.

Nails! Nails! Nails!

Builders take notice of the above, and call at H. H. H.

So numerons are the articles in the Hardware line, we will ask you to call at

A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
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Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Oct. 13th, 1885—185th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	2-0	30,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address, a POSTAL NOTE, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La

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Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
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New Orleans, La.

Sept. 10, 1885. 135-4t

NEW FALL GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &C.

Mr. Dye and Daughter

LEAVES FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES THIS WEEK TO SELECT A

FULL LINE
—OF THE—
LATEST NOVELTIES
—IN—
AMERICAN MILLINERY
Fancy Goods, &c.

September 10, 1885. 135 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and silk, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. MCNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.

March 26, 1885. 111-tf

A Gathering of the Smiths.

Peapack, (the Indian name for Smith) is a little obscure place in New Jersey, and here annually the Smith's congregate to have a Pic-Nic, and for weeks this numerous family for miles around have been preparing for their annual festivities, which took place August 26th:

The men have been arranging things so that they could leave their farms in charge of the hired man and the dog for the occasion, and the women have been busy making biscuit and cake for the delectation of the Smith palate, and many a plump Spring chicken cackled his last yesterday, suffered decapitation and roasting that the stomachs of the Smiths might be made glad to-day. All the spring wagons, carryalls, buggies, and carriages belonging to the Smith familes of the vicinity were oiled and greased last night, and not a solitary Smith did any work to-day any more than he would on Sunday or the Fourth of July.

It rained the entire night and the beautiful grove upon Peter Z. Smith's farm was a trifle wet this morning, but notwithstanding this fact the Smiths began to arrive soon after daylight, and all the rest of the morning the hoop that wound around the beer keg of a mountain was the scene of a long and variegated procession of horses, wogons and Smiths. If any Smith started to go back along the barrel hoop, he stopped the entire procession, and the other Smiths' horses had to climb up the perpendicular side of the mountain to get around him, just as one Croton meeting a delegation of Croton bugs moving around a beer keg to see if it was round would make it necessary for the delegation to climb up the keg. The Smiths who thus arrived were of all ages, sizes, conditions, and degress. There were tall Smiths and short Smiths, and fat Smiths and lean Smiths; there were male Smiths and female Smiths, and handsome Smiths and ugly Smiths. There were so many pretty young Smiths of the feminine gender that the young Smiths of the masculine gender were dazed, and there were so many stout and lurty young Smiths of the masculine gender that the pretty young Smiths of the femine gender admired. Of these pretty Smiths of the tender sex there were every variety—shy and coquetish, sweet and demure, insipid and piquant. There were Smiths dressed in white and Smiths dressed in pink and Smiths dressed in blue, and likewise Smiths dressed in every other color, and it was a hopeless task to decide which color was the more chaning.

The exhibit of young Smiths was something startling. There were boy Smiths of all the ages from the Smith in his first short clothes to the Smith who was just big enough to be kept at work handing swings and arranging table while the other Smiths were enjoying themselves; and the little girl Smiths ranged up from Smiths in pinafores to Smiths who wore bangs and giggled when Smiths of a similar age dared to smile guiltily upon them. The baby Smiths were all there, too; almost as many kinds of babies as there were kinds of Smiths; cross babies and sweet babies, clean babies and dirty babies, discontented babies and happy babies, teething babies and well babies, babies who looked upon life carelessly and babies who were earnest, babies who wept for a bottle and babies who could eat green apples, all of them bound to do credit to the name of Smith. The other extreme in age of the Smith family was bountifully represented, many white-haired Smith and Smiths with gold-bowed spectacles were there, some so feeble that children and grandchildren supported them to seats, and some as robust, strong, hearty as the young Smiths themselves.

By noon the Smiths fairly swarmed all over the vicinity. Joshua Smith tended the lemonade stand; William Smith had charge of the Smith record, where all new Smiths registered their names; Abram Smith had general charge of the grounds; Isaac Smith led the Millburn Brass Band to mighty efforts; Mrs Andrew Smith presided at the dinner tables; little Smiths were swinging and playing games; medium sized Smiths were concerting devilry; one could not stroll in the neighboring woods without spying Smiths or opposite sexes spooning under the trees. The array of Smith horses and wagons was infinite. They lined the street on both sides of the road for a quarter of a mile; they were tethered to all the available fences, were tied to trees in the woods, and turned loose into pastures. Smiths came in all manner of vehicles. Dashing young Smiths drove double teams harnessed to red spring wagons, with their best girls beside them; fatherly Smiths came in carryalls, with little Smiths bulging out of all the doors and windows; smart young village Smiths whirled up in smart buggies, and Smiths came in everything, from farm wagons to dog carts.

The dinner that all the Mrs. Smiths prepared was fallen upon at 1 o'clock, and the Smith appetite is so vigorous that it would have necessitated another miracle to gather up even one basketful of fragments. The Rev. Wade Smith, of Chester, Penn., returned thanks in a prayer, and then all the Smiths sang the hymn beginning

There is a happy land
Far, far away,
Where Smiths in glory stand,
Bright, bright as day.

The addres was delivered by Dr. Isaac Quinby Smith, of Jersey City. Over 150 years ago, he said, John Henry Smith and Christina Smith, his wife, settled in Hunterdon County, N. J., and from them all the assembled Smiths were descended. They had 17 children, and before either of the original Smiths died their grandchildren numbered 57. All of the original 17 children lived to good old ages, one dying at the age of 104, and none younger than 60. Zachariah Smith, the youngest son of John Henry Smith, settled on the spot where the picnic was being held. Mr. Quinby Smith exhorted all his listeners to cherish the proud name they bore. John Smith, he said, was the most exhaulted name connected with the English language. Who led the fight at the battle of Bunker Hill? John Smith. Who alone and unaided signed the Declaration of Independence? John Smith. Who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen? John Smith. Who discovered America? John Smith. Who struck Billy Patterson? John Smith. Who dies but never surrenders? John Smith.

Before Mr. Smith concluded his address a sudden shower sprang up, and in an ininstant the Smiths were in wild commotion. They ran for Peter Z. Smith's house and filled it up. Then they fled to the barn until it would hold no more. Some of them bolted under the wagons and carriages, and the young Smiths who were spooning in the woods got very wet. Nevertheless, they all went into the grounds again and remained until almost dark, when the long procession drove homeward under the arch of a joyous rainbow.

FINGER-NAIL JEWELRY.—A leading model of Market street statuary has a set of cuff and shirt studs made of Chinese finger-nails, set in gold. He points with pride at his exclusive possessions, which are made of a Chinaman's finer nail, which was four inches long when cut. The nail in the studs presents a shiny appearance and is susceptible to changes in the weather. Their owner claims that they were successfully used by him as a weather barometer when he first got them, but their usefulness in this direction has been lost through age. The question of whether Chinese finger-nails will come into general use as articles of jewelry is one which interests shell and precious stone dealers. The Chinese judge their gentlemen as the Americans do their idlers—by their long finger-nails. A D. R. reporter has seen among the heirlooms of a heavy-weight merchant in Chinatown a nail which attained the great length of thirteen inches, and the Chinaman's grandfather was reported by the merchant to have raised one eighteen inches long on the index finger of his left hand. The merchant at that time said there was nothing wonderful about that, as he knew a Chinese priest who had a nail on the little finger of his left hand which was sixteen feet and some inches in length, and the priest was then but 68 years of age.—*San Francisco Report.*

HOW SUNFLOWERS ARE USEFUL.—This plant is a vigorous grower and has been extolled as a preventive of malarial diseases. The seeds affords excellent food for hens and also for horses. It is said that there is no kind of feed that will keep horses in health, give the a sleek appearance, and make them lively and spirited like the seed of the sunflower, feeding half a pint night and morning. It is particularly recommended for giving a horse power of endurance, being fed half a pint night and morning with other feed. The stalks and heads, after the seed is worked out, also make good material for fires, and especially convenient in summer when a quick fire is desired and an enduring heat is not wanted. In their growth they make a showy appearance about dwellings and give an agreeable fragrance to the air. The latest direction in the line of utilization of the sunflower is the planting of a seed in a place at the proper distances, so that the stalks as they grow will serve as bean poles. We have seen them started in that way this season, and as the stalks grow the leaves are removed, thus forming an excellent stalk for the beans, but what the effect will be upon them remains to be seen. The roots must tax the feeding capacity of the soil quite heavily.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

UNNECESSARY WORK OF WOMEN,—I am convinced that at least one quarter of the work performed by women is unnecessary, and that the world would get on quite as well without it. It is like the ottoman cover I once saw a lady working. She was all bent up, and was putting her eyes out counting stitches. "I don't get any time for reading," she said, plantively, as she picked up some beads on a needle. "You must have a great deal of leisure." And yet she had spent more time embroidering a ridiculous dog on a piece of broadcloth, than would have sufficed to read twenty good books. It did not have the poor merit of being economical, for the price of materials would have bought enough handsome damask for two covers.

A friend of mine tells of seeing a squaw seat herself by the town pump, unroll a bundle of calico, cut out a dress, make it, put in on and walk off, all in about two hours. I have always regretted that he did not continue the story by telling me that the squaw spent her abundant leisure beautifully. I would not have women reduce their sewing to quite so simple a performance, but a good deal would be gained if they thought more about living, and less about its accidents.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

ABOUT WEEDS—All weeds should be cut, gathered up and burned, both in the garden and in the field—that is if they have been left to ripen by neglect or by press of work in other ways. One is often so pressed with work that some things have to be left undone. Some thoughtless person may charge an industrious man with idleness or carelessness because everything about a farm or garden is not in a perfect condition of neatness. We who work know how it is ourselves, that some things cannot be done as well as others always. But if weeds have gone to seed they should now be burned, and not go into the manure heap. There was never a manure heap yet so hot, unless it took fire and burned up, as to kill weeds. A long continued moist heat, as in a hot bed, even, will not destroy weeds, as may be noticed in the vigorous growth of all kinds from the manure of an old hot-bed. It is that a manure heap will not heat above 100 degrees, and we have found the soil to be 127 degrees under the sun's heat the present season. And yet the weeds grew all the faster for it.—*Exchange.*

Ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, died suddenly Tuesday afternoon at his office in Jamestown. He was born in Carroll, N. Y. July 4, 1819, and was consequently in his 67th year. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, being re-elected in 1856, 1858, 1860 and 1862. In 1864 he defeated Horatio Seymour for Governor of New York, being the candidate of the Republican party. In 1866 he was re elected Governor, and in 1869 he was elected United States Senator. He was chairman of the United States commission at the international military conference held in Paris in 1878. He leaves a very large estate.

Mr. Bell, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who has just been caught squandering $18,000 on the Kansas City Post-Office, in disregard to the law, says now that he is ready to resign.

Pushing the Weak to the Wall.

The last meeting of the Bank Burglers' Amalgamated Benevolent and Protective Union was an excessively gloomy one, although attended by all the more eminent members of the profession who were not engaged upon Government contracts and unable to tear themselves away. The prevading spirit of the gathering seemed to be a feeling of bitterness engendered by the present dullness of trade, aggravated by the total lack of sympathy with which their misfortunes were regarded by the public. As the President remarked in his opening address, the fact that a few beggarly, unskilled laborers were being thrown out of work by the closing of mills and factories was considered worthy of expressions of regret and condolence from the public and the press, while the extremity of a body of the most expert mechanicians in the country called fourth not even a passing remark, and years of study and assiduous attention to business threatened to go for naught.

The union was unanimous in the opinion that the present wretched outlook for the profession was due entirely to the deplorable frequency with which bank officers and confidential agents of financial institutions betrayed the confidence reposed in them, and it was declared the sense of the meeting that such conduct was prejudicial to the best interests of the union, was opposed to the well being of the public at large and against the proper maintainance of the law, order, and morality in the community. A prominent member of the union told with tears in his eyes how he had been defrauded by the Cashier of the Frankfurter Sausage Bank, in which many wealthy brewers were heavy depositers. The member stated that he located the position of the safe, after overcoming many obstacles, last January, and labored until June tunneling underneath the vault from a cellar two squares distant. The bottom of the safe was then discovered to be of chilled steel, and it was necessary to wait a month for the construction of the instruments to be used in boring through the plates. The work was so difficult and labor and material so high that it was scarcely expected to realize more than enough from the operation to pay expenses, and the opening of the vault was deferred until after the payment of July bills in order that the deposits might be as large as possible. The prominent member of the union broke down entirely and sobbed aloud as he related that on the day preceeding the very night the haul was to be made he read in the newspapers that the Cashier of the band had fled with half a million in currency and unregistered United States bonds, and when he called upon him at his elegant mansion in Quebec the Cashier not only refused to allow him 10 per cent. of the gross receipts but declined to pay the expenses of the tunneling, and did not ask him to dine. The union unanimously agreed that the Cashier's conduct was sickening, and calculated to call forth reproach upon mankind.

An even more distressing instance of official perfidy was narrated by the Chairman of the Committee on Watchman and Time Locks. He stated that he made a contract with the President of the Bread and Milk Savings Institution of a neighboring city, by which the vault of that establishment was to be broken into on the same day that the President hypothecated the funds, thus removing suspicion entirely from the officer. The terms of the contract were that the operator upon the safe was to receive one-half of the proceeds, but the contemptable wretch who in reality took the money not only refused to divide with the burglar but actually placed the police upon his track, and he was obliged to split upon the men who had cracked the safe with him to avoid prosecution.

The secretary of the union presented statistics showing that the recent transaction of James D. Fish and Ferdinand Ward had thrown at least a score of honest, hard-working burglars out of employment and kept hundreds of thousands of dollars out of circulation among them to draw interest for capitalists already sufficiently bloated. A committee was appointed to draw up a preamble and resolutions embodying these facts and suggesting a method for the rightings of wrongs suffered by the union, which will be acted upon at the next meeting.

There was a remarkable coincidence of events of the lives of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln until each approached the climacteric of his public career. They were both born in Kentucky, Davis in 1808 and Lincoln in 1809. They both were removed from their native State in childhood, Davis being carried to the Southwest and Lincoln further to the Northwest, then so called. Both of them began their political careers at the same period, in 1844, Davis being then a Presidential Elector for Polk and Lincoln an Elector for Henry Clay. Both served in the Indian wars of the West, and both were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. And, lastly in the parallel, in the same year, and almost on the same day, they were called upon to preside over their respective Governments, Davis as President of the Confederate States and Lincoln of the United States.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

It is said that Alabama is now shipping pig iron to Northern Markets and selling it at ten dollars a ton in which there is a fair profit. This is not good news to the iron manufactures of Pennsylvania as there are not many places there where iron can be made at that, and as production advances in the South the surplus above her home demand will be shipped north and the competition is likely to freeze out many of the furnaces there and transfer the capital thus employed to the South.—*Norfolk News.*

Two New England pastors exchanged pulpits, and one delivered a sermon which the congregation had within a month heard from the mouth of the other. The *Baptist Weekly* vouches for this story, and would like to know the real author of the discourse.

A Washington despatch says that the President has no intention to leave the Austrian mission vacant in order to signify his displeasure at the rejection of Mr. Keiley, and has determined to confer the appointment on Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois.

Making Up the Record.

It is fair to assume that by this time the country has perceived and recognized the sincerity of the various investigations in course of prosecution by the Cleveland Administration. The Democracy made no reckless assertion when they told the people that their money was being squandered, and uttered no idle boast when they announced the purpose of bringing to light the innumerable abuse of Republican misrule.

The Administration is not yet six months old, but already a score of leaks have been discovered and stopped, and arrangements are being rapidly perfected whereby the inquiry may be made searching and comprehensive. The navy-contract system, the Alabama Claims Commission, the Coast Survey, the Pension building, the Supervising Architect's office, the fish Commission and many other branches of the Government are known to have been woefully mismanaged, and a long list yet remains to to be investigated. The people are not blind to the fact that their interests are being jealously looked after nor slow to perceive that the inquiry is to be intelligent and dispassionate and conclusive.

There is no sham or ostentatyon about the Democratic Government. It is seeking the fulfillment of its pledges to the people in all sincerity and good faith. The claim has been made that under Republican rule there was extravagance and corruption, and the incumbent Administration proposes to prove its case. It proposes more—it will not only detect and establish the frauds, but it will put an end to them so long as it has control of affairs.

Millions of voters in this country believe that safety, economy and progress are most likely to be secured under Democratic rule and by Democratic methods, and to the vindication of this belief the present Government has solemnly addressed itself. Its duty will not terminate with that exposure of Republican irregularity and waste; that duty extends to the scrupulous avoidance of such mistakes on their own part and to the rendering to the people at the end of their term of a perfect and a flawless account of stewardship.

When the country realizes as it must, however reluctantly in some cases, the award of the Democratic party cannot be withheld. There may be those who dissent from Democratic convictions in certain at stract questions of government, but there will be none to deny that in all matters of guarding the public interest, honestly disbursing the public finances, and sturdily upholding the national honor, the Democracy may be relied upon with absolute confidence.

The record is being made, and it will tell its own story with the people.—*Washington Post.*

The Caroline Islands.

As this little group of Islands have loomed up in importance in the eyes of Spain and Germany, and are likely to be bone of contention between them, it may not be out of place to give the following from the St. James' *Gazette*:

"The Caroline Is'ands are a remarkable group of coral formations in the Northern Pacific. They are, perhaps, of no great strategic importance, since they lie on the road to nowhere in particular; but, from the point of view of the archæologist, they are interesting in the extreme. Certain Dutch navigators, who visited them nearly a generation ago, returned to Europe with wonderful stories concerning the gigantic ruins that had been discovered on some of the smaller islets at the eastern end of the archipelago, but it was not until 1883 that anything approaching to a systematic survey of the group was undertaken. In that year her Majesty's ship *Espiegle* touched at many of the islands, and those officers who went on shore found that the magnificence of the remains had not been exaggerated. The most imposing ruins are at Metalanim Harbor, in Ponapé, and at Chabrol Harbor, in Kusaie, and an idea of their grandeur may be formed from the fact that some of the stones of the buildings measure as much as 35 feet long by 20 feet broad and 15 feet thick. They are ornamented with rude sculptures, which bear a family resemblence to the well known sculpture of Easter Island, in the Southern Pacific. Yet Easter Island and the Carolines are fully 6,000 miles apart, and, so far as is discoverable, there has never been any communication between them. The object and origin of the monuments are alike unknown. It may be added that the Caroline group, which was discovered by Spain in 2526, has hitherto, even by German geographer, been regarded as a Spanish possession, although for years there have been no Spanish residents on any of the islands. The extent of the land surface of the group is rather more than 300 square miles, and the estimated population is about 22,000 souls, all of whom are of the Malay race.

WATERMELON PECULIARARITIES.—According to the Sumpter, Ga., *Republican* there is no reason why every man should not be suited in the shape of his watermelons, and have them long, round or with necks as taste may dictate. It says: "If you want to raise long melons, save only the seed from the middle third of the melon; for round, save from the bloom end; for melons with necks, save the seeds from the stem end. We have seen this tried often, and have never yet known it to fail."

WHAT A SOCIETY GIRL SAYS.—We get the following from the Pittsburg, Pa., *Chronicle Telegraph*:—

The way her green dress fits is The rain last night was The music of the band is No breakfast after 10 a. m. is The way Mr. Jones goes on is The way DeCourcy stole from that bank is Just think of that—men in Africa carrying off 1,000 women to eat them. It is	Perfectly dreadful.

A simple-hearted and truly devout country preacher, who had tasted but few of the drinks of the world, took dinner with a high-toned family, where a glass of milk punch was quietly set down by each plate. In silence and happiness this new Vicar of Wakefield quaffed his goblet, and then added: "Madame, you should daily thank God for such a good cow."

OFFICE OF

AGAR, HAMBLIN & CO.,

Successors to ALEXANDER, AGAR,

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NEW YORK, August 21st, 1885.

Referring to the following letter, I would say that I have consolidated the business of E. J. HALE & SON with that of

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Where I shall be pleased to receive your orders and to see you when in New York.

With largely increased facilities, I shall be able to fill orders promptly and on most favorable terms, and venture to hope that my long experience together with personal attention will enable me to do so to your satisfaction.

I am prepared to furnish all articles pertaining to the Counting House, the Schoolroom, and the Library, such as School Text Books, Miscellaneous and Standard Books, Blank Books, Photograph Albums, Envelopes, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy Stationery.

Alex. H. Stephens' School History of the United States—Revised Edition.

Dr. H. E. Shepherd's History of the English Language—Revised Edition.

Prof. F. A. Shoup's Algebra, and the other Publications of E. J. Hale & Son will be supplied through Messrs. Agar, Hamblin & Co.

Yours truly,
CHARLES K. DABNEY.
Late E. J. Hale & Son.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
BY P. M. HALE,
PRINTER TO THE STATE.

Raleigh, N. C., August 1885.

Mr. Charles K. Dabney was with the old firm of E. J. Hale & Son from its beginning in New York to its ending with the death of Mr. Hale; since that time he has owned and continued its business under the firm name, according to New York Laws. He finds it convenient and useful to consolidate the business of the firm with that of Messrs. Agar, Hamblin & Co., and with increased facilities will be able, if that be possible, to give more thorough satisfaction than ever to the friends and customers who have dealt with E. J. Hale & Son in New York for the past twenty years. He will continue to supply customers and the trade generally Stephens' School History of the United States, and the other publications of E. J. Hale & Son.

I heartily commend him to the confidence and favor of the old House's friends.

P. M. HALE,
Surviving Partner of E. J. Hale & Son.
September 3, 1885. 134-4t

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE CITY!

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON THE MAIN STREET; ADJOINS THE OPERA HOUSE.

In One Hundred Yards of the Depot.

This Hotel has been put in Thorough Repair, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the Traveling Public.

The proprietor feels encouraged in the increase of the patronage to the House, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and to feel at home.

CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.
July 30, 1885. 129-tf

ATTENTION

COTTON PLANTERS!

For the better accommodation of my many friends and patrons on the

EAST SIDE of the RIVER,

and, at the same time, for, I hope, my own pecuniary advancement, I have taken charge of and will this season operate the

FORT GIN

at the same stand and the

BRUTON GIN

up on the River Road, in connection with my

Merchant Mills' Gin.

As I propose to put these Gins and Gin Houses in *first-class order* and

Run Them as Gins Ought to be Run,

ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES,
WITH PLENTY OF CAPABLE,
POLITE AND ATTENTIVE HANDS,

I would respectfully solicit your ginning, fully assuring you that you shall have no cause to grumble *at either the time taken or the manner in which your work is done.*

☞ MR. J. W. TOMLINSON will be associated with me in the personal management of these two gins, and you can rely upon being *treated right* both by him and myself.

My Gins at the Merchant Mills, will be run as usual, and I think I can safely let them stand upon their past record, assuring you that their standard will be fully kept up.

Charges will be the same as usual—

One-Twentieth, Bagging and Ties at Cost.

Thanking all of my former friends for their patronage and kind encouragement, I would respectfully refer my new ones to them.

JAS. D. McNEILL,
133-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Winship Cotton Gin for Sale!

WE HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY TO SELL THE

Winship Cotton Gin,

Sizes 35 to 80 Saws,

We will be pleased to show a sample Gin, 70 Saws, with Feeder and Condenser. We consider the "Winship" the best Gin in use, and solicit a call from all who want to buy a No. 1 Gin—with or without either Feeder or Conductor. Descriptive Catalogues with testimonials sent to any address on application. We advise that orders be given us promptly, that we may be able to deliver Gins before picking season commences.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 16th, 1885. 127-2m.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

WOOL, WOOL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE

TAYLOR'S

CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND

MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption: and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhea, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by all druggists.

September 3, 1885. 134-1y

Administrator's Notice!

HAVING QUALIFIED BEFORE the CLERK of the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Administrator upon the estate of Caswell Lewis, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 5th day of August, 1886. All persons owing said estate will please make payment at once.

Z. B. NEWTON,
Administrator.
August 6, 1885. 130-6t

FOUND!

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes *saved her life.*

A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given $500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A REMEDY in regard to which, S. J. Casselle, M. D., Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which *it afforded relief after all the same remedies had failed.*"

A REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last twenty years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recommended."

A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "*I have examined the recipe,* and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family, with the "utmost satisfaction" and recommended it to the families "who found it to be just what it is recommended.

A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Inverness, & Johnson say: "We have been selling it for many years with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of *absolute merit.*"

REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold in any place but what it was wanted again."

A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh of LaGrange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Huss, Nolensville, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled in that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

A REMEDY about which Maj. John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, *always with absolute success.*"

A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Send for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-tf

RALEIGH REGISTER,

By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

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WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL DICTIONARY,

which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.

Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address,

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 28, 1885. 120-tf

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The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can therefore offer special inducements to buyers of Grain or Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

PRATT'S

Aromatic Geneva Gin

CURES DISEASED KIDNEYS.

When it is taken into consideration that Gin is the only spirits possessing a medicinal quality other than a stimulant, a pure article is required.

PRATT'S

Aromatic Geneva Gin

is a pure Geneva (Swiss) Gin, redistilled with selected buchu leaves, fresh Italian juniper berries, gentian root, &c. It will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for Bright's Disease, Stone in Bladder, and all Inflammation of the **Kidneys and Urinary Organs.**

JAMES E. MORRIS, Sole Agent,
165 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

B. E. SEDBERRY,

Leading Druggist and Sole Agent for the sale of

PRATT'S AROMATIC GENEVA GIN

At Fayetteville, N. C.

June 11, 1885. 122 6m